### HE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

### Connecticut Maintains Close Watch on Law Regulating Child Labor

State Board of Education Controls Its Enforcement, Agents in Various Towns Issuing Working Papers and Inspecting Shops.

The Children's Bureau of the Depart-the Children's Bureau studies are dement of Labor issues today a report on signed to answer. the administration of the child labor certificate system in Connecticut. This is the first of a series of studies to show how the laws to protect working children actually do so in practice.

books the public often assumes that its dults work his employer must notify duty is ended. On the contrary, this inquiry assumes that such a law is only a quiry assumes that such a law is only a nently he must secure a fresh certifibeginning in the task of protecting chitdren from overwork and exploitation. The next and by far the greater task

is to see that the law is carried out.

According to the United States census of 1910, over 550,000 of the nation's chilof 1910, over 550,000 of the nation's children from ten to fifteen years old were at work in factories, sho#s, and other non-agricultural positions. At that age the boys and girls who leave school to go to work do not leave it for a life of luxury. For the most part they go to work in order to add to the family income. y what legal machinery are these children protected

Protect Children At Work.

Child labor laws are designed to protect children at work, and in such laws the employment certificate, or the child's working card, is the key to their enforcement. The working card is the child's identification card. It shows that he is entitled to work, and it furnishes a record of every child at work and, therefore, subject to the law. For this reason the Children's Bureau is studying the employment certificate. studying the employment certificate systems to learn how far the laws which have been made to protect working chir-

Dear Annie Laurie: I am a young man twenty-five years old earning \$75 a month and am deeply in love with an economical girl. Don't you think it would be all right to be married on this

salary? Later on I may get a promotion, but I do not like to postpone our marriage to such an indefinite time. You ideas on the matter will be greatly appreciated. E. H. B.

AN'T you get right down to

an easy proposition? Sup-

furnished apartment, which would

be about the cheapest thing you

could do, since it saves water tax

and coal bills. You would probably

have to pay \$30 a month, making 5350 a year. Food will cost at least

830 a month more, adding another

\$360 and bringing the total up to

\$730. Gas bills are \$30 more, and

you have \$150 to cover the cost of

dress, travel, doctors' bills, medi-

cines, the theater, contributions to

church and charity, magazines and

dentists' bills, to say nothing of stationery, stamps and incidental

All the economy and all the love

an the economy and all the love in the world can't escape those hard facts. You have not counted on the fact that you will have to buy furniture and ought to save up something for a rainy day. Setting the romance of marriage aside and viewing it from an entirely practical viewpoint, I should say that a young man your age should be earning at least \$1,200 before he thinks of marrying.

Dear Annie Laurie: I tust reached my nineteenth birthday, and have been going with a boy who is a year younger than myself. He says that he loves me and that he hopes to marry me within a short time. I have gone with him for about three years, and to tell the truth I love him dearly, but Miss Laurie, do you think our ages are all right? He has a good position in the Government, and there is a chance that he will be promoted soon.

that he will be promoted soon.

Please, Miss Laurie, tell me what would be best—to wait and marry him or to stop going with him altogether. He is such a nice boy, too.

WORRIED SUSIE.

Why, Susie, the boy is far too young to think of marrying you for at least three years. A couple of generations ago no one would have thought a thing about it, but now it is found that very few marry under the age of twenty-one. Even this is early for a young man to marry.

arly for a young man to marry.

I shouldn't think that the one year

difference in age would make much difference to you people, if you only

thinks of marrying.

statistics to show that mar-

rying on \$900 a year is not

Must Have John.

In Connecticut a child cannot go to work until he is fourteen years old, and until sixteen cannot work unless he has an employment certificate. No When a legislature has been induced child can get a certificate and stay out to place a child labor law on its statute of school unless he has a job. If he

cate.

The most striking feature of the Connecticut system of issuing working papers is that the State board of education controls its enforcement and papers is that the State board of education controls its enforcement and
dovetails the working of the compulsory education law with the child labor law. Practically every step is under the direct supervision of the State
board of education. Agents of the State
board travel from town to town, Issuing working papers, inspecting shops
for violations of the certificate law,
and visiting in their homes children
who have left their jobs.
Studies similar to the one in Connecticut are being undertaken in other
States, and it is believed that by discovering the strong and weak features
of various systems in use; some standard will be reached of the best methods for protecting chilrren at work.
This inquiry is under the direction of
Miss Helen L. Sumner, in charge of the
industrial division of the Children's
Bureau.

#### The Jocose Gods.

What humor could be wilder than that of life itself? Franz Schubert, on his deathbed, read the complete dren actually do so.

To whom does the child apply for his working papers? If the certificate states that he can read and write "simple sentences," how well must he read, how well must he write, and who is to judge what is a "simple" sentence? How does he prove that he is of legal age to work? Whose property is the working card? Are working papers given a child regardless of the prospect of employment? If so, what is done to keep a line on those who do and those who do not get work? Can a working card be used to thwart truant officers? Do the working papers issued tally with the children actually at work?

These are some of the questions that

ADVICE TO GIRLS

By Annie Laurie

### FEMININE FOIBLES & By Annette Bradshaw Emotions Are Directed



# THE CRAZE FOR STRIPES. THE CRAZE FOR STRIPES. In testimony whereof you need only examine your own speech or that of a savage in darkest Africa. "His blood is up," "choier rises to his brow," "do not show your spleen," "his eyes flash ont show your spleen," "his eyes flash ont show your spleen," "his eyes flash wrath made the veins fill out on his orehead," "he trembled with rage." Written large upon the innermost tablets of your anatomy is a record of every outburst of anger. Like a water meter to register the flow from the spigot, so the rushing torrents from deeply hidden glands—spleen, suprarenal or near-kidneys, sex glands, pitui-

From Parasol Down to Shoes the Black and White Stripe Prevails, While Even China and Stationery Are Hastening to Meet the Demand For It.

### Seen In The Shops

have patience enough to wait awhile before getting married. There will be one advantage in waiting—you will have a chance to learn more about home-making than if you mar-ried in the near future. Then, too, your husband-to-be might be making a larger salary. So everything points to delay you see

Miss Laurie will welcome letters of inquiry on subjects of feminine interest from young women readers of this paper, and will reply to them in these columns. They should be addressed to her care, this office.

to delay, you see.

RAVELING by automobile these days is nothing short or luxurious, and one handy fitting is a pillow of luscious red morocco. This may be tucked under the feet or back of the shoulders, and has a leather strap by which it may be carried. The price

Candies about an inch and a half high, made to imitate bottles or champagne, label and all, may be used as individual dinner favors. The colors are green and pink, and two of them cost 5 cents.

Many an old crepe de chine waist may be renovated to look almost as good as new if a new vest and cuffs be added to replace worn ones. Some of the new vests are most bewitchingly trimmed with tiny pleat-ed ruffles, edged with a narrow band of some light color. Plain vests of organdle may be had for as low as 50 cents, with more elaborate confections ranging in price from \$1 to \$3.

The 1915 summer girl presents a dainty picture for a hot day—all in snowy white cordurey from her head to the three-yard hem of her walking skirt. To start with, there is a fascinating tam-o'-shanter that will assume the most rakish angles if properly coaxed. The price is \$1.95. It is cheaper to buy a coat and a skirt separately, if the width of the rib in the material may be matched. A sport coat may be had for \$5.59 at an F street store. It is made in Norfolk style, rather short and with a loose belt. A clothing store just across the way is selling good-looking skirts for the same price.

(Imformation giving the names of shops which carry the articles referred to in these columns will be furnished on request. Kindly mention date of issue when possible, and address "The Nhopper.")

#### By THE SHOPPER.

STRIPE," quoth the dic-

tionary, "is a regular streak." This being the

case, regular streaks are appearing on the fashion horizon with a frequency that is positively hectic. It would not cause more than a casual ripple if some enterprising person started a zebra farm to provide womankind with pets to set off the rest of her midsummer outfit.

to provide womankind with pets to set off the rest of her midsummer outfit.

The stripes may be any width from a hairline to an inch and a half—but they must be black and white to be fashionable. Cerise and emerald get scarcely a nod of approval from Lady Fashion, but black receives her celestial benignance, which resolves itself into the magic words "it's all the style." Starting where recipes for descriptions tell us to start—at the top—one notes and indeed cannot fail to note, the Striped Lady's parasol. Here the wildest imagination of the manufacturer is rampant, for the stripes may radiate in sunburst fashion, or chase each other round and round the frame or walk up and down the ribs in points. Some of the prettiest combine narrow stripes with broad, softening the effect remarkably. Parasols are priced at \$2,52.45, \$2.79 and on up to any priced.

ably. Parasols are priced at \$2, \$2.45, \$2.79 and on up to any prince-

Hats, Blouses and Waists.

The Striped Lady's hat next foists itself upon the attention. If she is conservative, she may confine herself to a modest black and

white hatband around her natty Panama. If she is brave, she will wear a sunburst sailor to match her sunburst Panama and have the

her sunburst ranama and have the satisfaction of knowing that she is consistent. The stripes may be narrow or broad, of course, but their presence is a necessity.

Striped blouses are no novelty by now. Hitherto, however, they have chiefly been discreet pinks and blues

chiefly been discreet pinks and blues and soft, woodsy greens. Now that we are used to them the shops are showing fewer colors and more of the omnipresent black and white. A tailored blouse of Japanese tub silk with black stripes nearly an Inch wide may be had for \$2.50 at one shop, while voile, crepe de chine. Georgette crepe and organdie are also in evidence.

If the Striped Lady doesn't want a striped waist she may select a plain waist with a striped collar or any of the numerous striped pieces of neckwear. Felt collars of the black and white, looking much like the blazer coats of several summers ago, are 50 cents, while organdy collars with inch-wide borders of neckwear with inch-wide borders of nervery

ly sum one wishes to expend

slender, as the lines of trimming are horizontal and make the waist appear larger than it really is. The leather is usually appliqued in narrow lines, so that the effect is not as glaring as that in other black and white oddities. Narrow belts are 50 cents, while those of heavier kid, very well made, are \$1.

Striped skirts are not much in evidence as yet, but they're coming. Rummage through the shops some time and see if you don't find them insinuated among the unassuming whites and tans. For instance, there is a skirt in misses' sizes, of stripes of white and a gray so dark that it is half-sister to black. The material is French flenel, and the price is \$5.75. This would be ideal for beach wear, and will hold its shape much better than skirts of wash materials.

Even corduroy has fallen a vic-

much better than skirts of wash materials.
Even corduroy has fallen a victim to the stripe habit. Now one finds that many of the newest skirts in this most favored material have the velvet stripes built upon a background of black. The velvet part seems to dim the effect of the black background, so that there is nothing blatant about it at all. These cost \$5 and up.

Black and White Voile. Of course, one must expect to find black and white striped dresses galore, and-sure enough

dresses galore, and—sure enough
—they are on hand everywhere.
For \$15 there is a soft silk dress,
in stripes, of course, but very narrow ones. An overjacket of black
taffeta, cut in points below the
close-fitting belt, completes the
dress, which is priced at \$15.
Dresses of black and white voile,
with black sashes and black and
white bone buttons for trimming,
are priced as low as \$5.

The Striped Lady would scarcely
be complete without striped hose.
It has only been a short time that
she has been able to get them at the
stores. But evidently the hosiery
deslers determined not to be outdistanced by their brethern of other
branches of the outfitting trade, and
have risen nobly to their oportunity.
For \$1 the Striped Lady has her
choice of about a dozen designs,
among them tiny, bashful stripes
that stay off by themselves and
quarter-inch stripes that find safety
in numbers, not to mention portly
stripes convoyed by tiny ones.

Shoes and Sandals.

Shoes and Sandals.

So far there have been few striped shoes. Most of these are of satin or of cravanette, not to mention the humble bathing sandals, that will grace any beach for the low will grace any beach for the low price of 50 cents. The bathing shoes are a gentle reminder that the Striped Lady is likely to resort to a striped bathing suit this summer, and she will find the shops all ready to supply what she wants, whether it be a suit all stripes or merely trimmed with broad bands of them. Perky striped bathing hats in tam-o'shanter shapes are 50 cents. Coolie hats are twice as expensive. Scotch caps and sailors are other novelties.

Bathing cloaks are lined with strip-

Bathing cloaks are lined with striped rubberized silk, and the bathing suit bag may animate the landscape with stripes to match.

Even to one's home, the fatal stripes pursue. Some of the newest cretones show them overlaid with the usual flower patterns, so that their severity is broken. Cretonnes and chintzes with these striped and flowered designs are delightfully quaint, and really help in gaining the effect of coolness one wishes in summer living rooms and porches.

China and Stationery.

China and Stationery. Yes, the Striped Lady may serve

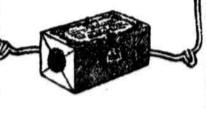
Yes, the Striped Lady may serve tea from striped china. A low mahogany table has an inset of cream-colored china, with a conventional border of the stripes, about half an inch wide. There is a cream pitcher, striped, of course, two striped cups and saucers, and a striped sugar bowl. The price of these, table and all, is \$9.50.

Of course, the shopper could not exhaust the possibilities of stripes at one fell swoop.

### Recommended Because It's Good

-Elk Grove Butter is a true quality butter. Pure and palate tempting. It satisfies every demand.

Golden & Co., 922-928 La. Ave. Wholesalers Only



### By the Intellect and May Be Controlled by the Will

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG, (Copyright 1915, by the Newspaper Feature Service, Inc.)

beauty with virtue or pleasure with freedom is an abomination unto vice crusaders and custodians of other people's souls. Does a man dance or act in a light-hearted manner? Then is he, in the cyca of the prudes, a wicked fellow, to be resproved. If those who spread scandal and read abominable motives into every cifervescent, joyful moment of others would remember the proverb, "Every woman loves justice in another's house, nobody cares for it at her own," there would be less wrath as well as less unfounded thoughts of evil in the world.

Anger and the love of thinking evilfor scandal-mongering is to think and speak evil of others—is a feminine frailty, even when found in man. Anger is displeasure, acerbity, bitterness, spleen, gall wormwood, ill blood, tantrums, animosity and rankling in the vials of your bile. It is evident, therefore, that whispers of scandal, the venom of innuendo, the side remark, the "if you knew him as well as I do" poison, the shrug and gesture which convey a nonlibelous of damnation are all part and parcel of the physiology of anger.

Anger Not Nerves.

these various glands. These living fiesh textures, in fine, manufacture or check the emotions according to the amount of their fluids poured out. The blood and lymph hurry these juices helters skelter to the every nock and synch textures. In fine, manufacture or check the emotions are coording to the emotions and lymph hurry these juices helters skelter to the every nock and lymph hurry these juices helters and lymph hurry these j

Anger Not Nerves.

Time was when anger was taught and described as a 'brain storm." Indeed, all of the professors in all the great medical schools of this and other cities will tell you that to be angry is to have your "nerves on edge." To them it is a "nervous manifestation," whatever that may mean.

A Harvard physiologist who has made a series of brilliant investigations upon animals and men harks back to Thomas

series of brilliant investigations upon animals and men harks back to Thomas Aquinas. Aristotle and the Schoolmen in results which confirm those scholastics in the view that anger is a poison that ebbs and flows in the veins, and has no more to do with the brain and the nerves than has the pepsin of digestion made by the walls of your stomach.

Shakespeare, Byron, Keats, Shelley, Tennyson and other poets with almost divine fire discovered by inspiration what physiological psychologists are just finding out. "He chewed the thrice-turned cud of wrath, and cooked his spleen," says one. "Anger's my meat, I sup upon myself, and so shall starve with feeding," is rich in poetic feeling, yet the bard who had little Latin and less Greek, over 200 years age set down here in "King John" the full and newest triumph of physiology of the twentieth century.

The occasional amazing stupidity of self-centered science is nowhere better illustrated than in its lack of observation and absorption of knowledge of everyday speech. The poetry, slang and colloqual expressions in every one of the world's languages, handed down for thousands of years, shows that the p imeval ancients knew something of physiology. They did not blame, anger, fear and hunger upon the nerves, but on the blood.

Recorded In Organs.

Recorded In Organs.

In testimony whereof you need only

deeply hidden glands—spleen, suprarenal or near-kidneys, sex glands, pituitary and others—of your inner textiles reveal themselves indelibly in your muscles, eyes, intestines, brain and other living fabrics.

Intense feelings, such as madness, irascibility, resentment, envy, rankling emotions of one sort or another, leave a dangerous, stamped impress upon every fibre of your being. Prof. Cannon's experiments show that these very effects can even be had artificially very effects can even be had artificially by squeezing out the juices of calves' glands and injecting them into persons

ORDS and stones, once let go, | The springs and fountain heads of cannot be recalled, and rage, as well as other feelings, are in beauty with virtue or pleas- these various glands. These living flesh are with freedom is an abom- textures, in fine, manufacture or check

C. W. B.—Q. My eyes have never given me any trouble, but I am told they were not "up to the mark." Can I strengthen them in any way?

A. Bathe them in boric acid water, alternating hot water and very, very cold water. Consult an eye specialist as to the need for glasses.

H. H.—Q. I am suffering with tuber-culosis of the throat and gradually los-ing my voice. In the day time I cough very little, but when night comes I cough constantly. Kindly prescribe for

A. Drink plenty of pure cod liver oil.

My prescription for your malady is bile saits, 5 grains; ox gall, 5 grains after each meal, life in the dry, outdoors.

Medicine does not cure tuberculosis.

Dr. Hirshberg will answer questions for readers of The Times on medical, hygienic and sanitation subjects that are of general interest. He will not undertake to precoribe or offer advice for individual cases. Where the subject is not of general interest letters will be answered personally, if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Adress all inquiries to Dr. L. K. Hirshberg, care this office.

#### Experienced Housewives

-always advocate using the best flour. The highest skill cannot prevent failure when inferior materials are used.

But whether YOUR experience be extensive or limited, you will secure the most satisfactory results by using

### Cream Blend **FLOUR**

AT YOUR GROCER'S.

B. B. Earnshaw & Bro. Wholesalers 1168, 1165, 1107, 1169 11th se



Prices  $\begin{cases} 1 & \text{to } 5\frac{1}{2} - \$2.50. \\ 11\frac{1}{2} & \text{to } 13\frac{1}{2} - \$2.00. \end{cases}$ 

Palais Royal

S. o.: Department Second Floor

G and 11th Sts.

for outdoor wear.

## Mother Saves; Father Spends

Dear Mrs. Frederick: I shall read with great interest what the woman readers of The Times have to say for themselves regarding the difficult problem of household savings.

I have been married thirteen years, and in all that time my husband has more for myself. Everybody gets a check but mother.

There made me an allowance of my Aside from the provision of a life in-

never made me an allowance of my own, although he now has a yearly income of \$5,000.

For the first seven years I made out weekly slips of our household expenses and turned them in. At the end of that time he decided to pay by check, and ever since his stenographer has checked and paid my bills.

Incidentally, I had a little money of the control of

are 50 cents, while organdy collars with inch-wide borders of narrow black and white stripes are the same price. Striped messaline ties are 25 cents, and so are narrow string ties of crepe de chine with a little slip-knot. knot.
The lady in question may want a arrived belts to wear with her light skirts. Most of these combine white kid and patent leather, and should be shunned by all but the genuinely